

Inside this issue:

TI Chair Labelle at World Bank Annual Meetings	2
OECD Action on Bribery	2
Senate Strengthens US Role With UNCAC Approval	3
EITI Leads Way on Transparency	3
Open Budget Initiative Transparency Index	4
White House Issues Kleptocracy Strategy	4
Private Sector Disclosure Program at World Bank	4
USG Gives \$ 1 million for Americas Convention	5
OPIC Launches Anti-Corruption Initiative	5
Coalition to Fight Corruption in the Water Sector	6
Defense Industry Anti-Corruption Working Groups	6
TI BPI 2006: Bribery Still Commonplace	6
Development Banks Move Toward Greater Consistency	7
Upcoming Events and Publications	8

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WORLD BANK PLAN TO ATTACK CORRUPTION GENERATES PRAISE & CONTROVERSY

Under the leadership of World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz, the Bank has elevated its attention to fighting corruption and articulated a comprehensive approach in a new paper, "Strengthening Bank Group Work in Governance and Anti-Corruption." While the paper was approved by the Development Committee at the September 2006 IMF-World Bank annual meetings in Singapore, it generated considerable controversy within the board, which insisted on maintaining oversight of its implementation.

Continuing board disagreement has stalled progress on future consultation and implementation plans, and impeded access to information about how the strategy will be put into operation. Transparency International (TI) has urged the Bank to

consult widely from early in the process to assure a more relevant, effective and sustainable outcome.

Given the compressed timetable of preparing the document in time for the Singapore meetings, there were severe constraints on external consultation. However, the Bank pledged to hold broader consultations during the implementation phase. Nonetheless, current indications are that this phase will also be constrained.

With respect to content, the paper contains many positive elements, including a

required focus on corruption in country assistance strategies, heightened attention to country, sector and project



World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz (l.) and IMF Managing Director Rodrigo de Rato (2nd r.) meet with civil society representatives at the September 15 Civil Society Organization Town-hall Meeting during the IMF-World Bank Annual Meetings in Singapore

Photo: ©World Bank / Caroline Suzman

risk, recognition of the political nature of corruption and commitments to engage with a broader range of

Please see **Bank** page 7

DAVID LANE ELECTED TI-USA VICE-CHAIRMAN

David Lane was elected Vice Chairman of Transparency International-USA on June 29, 2006. Mr. Lane is Director of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation's East



David Lane, TI-USA Vice-Chairman
Photo: Gates Foundation

Coast Office and Director of Foundation Advocacy. From 1993 through to 2000, Mr. Lane served in senior positions in the federal government, including as Chief of Staff to Secretary of Commerce William Daley, Director of Policy and Strategic Planning at Commerce, Executive Director of the National Economic Council.

Mr. Lane has been a member of the TI-USA board of directors since 2003.

Upcoming events

Launch of Corruption Perceptions Index
November 6, 2006

12th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC)
Guatemala City,
November 15-18, 2006

Huguette Labelle
OAS Americas Lectures
November 28, 3:00 pm

TI CHAIR LABELLE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION ADVOCATES ENCOURAGE WORLD BANK ACTION ON CORRUPTION

"The fact that governance and anti-corruption have risen high on the agenda of the World Bank reflects.... a worldwide recognition that... reduced corruption [is] key to achieving the central mission of our organization."

-Paul Wolfowitz

On a September 17 panel, 'Partnerships To Combat Corruption: Rising To The Challenge,' at the IMF-World Bank annual meetings in Singapore, TI Chair Huguette Labelle encouraged the Bank to scale up its efforts and resources committed to fighting corruption. Bank President Paul Wolfowitz introduced the panel which included ; Dele Olojede, a Pulitzer Prize winner; Paul Volcker, Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve (1979-1987); Mohamed Ibrahim, Chairman of Celtel International B.V.; John Githongo, African anti-corruption advocate; and Nuhu Ribadu, Chairman of the Eco-



.Photo: World Bank

nomie and Financial Crimes Commission in Nigeria. In his comments, Volcker, who headed the UN Oil for Food investigation, noted that "To take the view that its job is to lend freely whenever a prevention of marginal benefit seems to justify it is not the right approach." Githongo, former Kenyan ant-

corruption czar and leader of TI-Kenya, spoke of his experience, stating that "The best factory for producing poverty is corruption." The group agreed that governance and anticorruption efforts are integral to the World Bank's development and poverty alleviation mission.

TI CAMPAIGNS TO STRENGTHEN OECD ACTION ON FOREIGN BRIBERY

TI-USA and other TI chapters in OECD countries have mounted a campaign to strengthen enforcement of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery in International Business Transactions. With peer pressure from an on-site monitoring program, all parties have implemented laws criminalizing transnational bribery and some are moving forward with investigations and enforcement of cases. However, according to the 2006 TI Progress Report on Enforcement, efforts are still lagging in many countries, including Canada, Italy, Japan and the UK.

To date, on-site visits to review progress have been the only reliable method for keeping pressure on signatory governments to increase enforcement. However, the appetite for continued vigorous on-site monitoring seems to be waning. TI's campaign seeks to forestall a weakening of the process after the current phase concludes at the end of 2007.

In meetings with the OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría and the Chairman of the Working Group, Mark Pieth, TI Chair Huguette Labelle and TI-USA board member Fritz Heimann urged a continued focus on enforcement and full funding for vigorous on-site monitoring going forward. Gurría gave every indication that he will be a strong supporter. In an article appearing in the September 12, 2006, Financial Times, he noted that "[r]ecent OECD monitoring has shown some signatory countries still falling short of the standards set by the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention... A unique feature of the OECD's Anti-Bribery Convention is the regular checks on participating countries carried out by the other parties to the Convention. These cost money to conduct, but they are worth every penny if they can stop bribe payments whose eventual cost can be immeasurably higher."

TI submitted recommendations to the OECD Working Group

underscoring that enforcement must remain the primary objective and suggesting ways to close loopholes in the Convention's foreign bribery prohibition, particularly payments through foreign subsidiaries and to political parties and party officials.

TI national chapters in OECD countries are working to build support in their governments and to bring a greater level of publicity to the issue.

TI-USA submitted recommendations to Under Secretary of State Josette Sheeran urging increased bilateral pressure, particularly on G-7 partners, and encouraging accession by China and Russia to the Convention and monitoring process. TI-USA Chairman Alan Larson and President Nancy Boswell met with Sheeran and Assistant Secretary of State Dan Sullivan. Nancy Boswell also met with US Ambassador to the OECD Constance Morella and her staff, who are actively supporting this agenda.

"[r]ecent OECD monitoring has shown some signatory countries still falling short of the standards set by the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention..."

-OECD Sec-General
Angel Gurría

SENATE ACTION ON UN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION STRENGTHENS US ROLE AT KEY MEETING

On September 15, 2006, the US Senate provided its advice and consent for ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and has since taken the final step of depositing the instrument of ratification, underscoring the Convention's importance to the Administration's broad anti-corruption agenda.

TI-USA commended Senator Richard Lugar, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC), for his leadership in securing bipartisan support for prompt action on

UNCAC. TI-USA, working in collaboration with the American Bar Association, American Society of Civil Engineers, National Foreign Trade Council (NFTC) and United States Council for International Business, was able to demonstrate broad support for the Convention, an important factor in securing final Senate approval. TI-USA Chairman Alan Larson testified at the June 21 SFRC

hearings and Nancy Boswell and NFTC President William Reinsch briefed Senate staff in the run-up to Senate approval.

US ratification will permit the United States to fully participate in the December 10-14, 2006, Conference of States Parties in Jordan, where decisions are expected on the Convention's interpretation and implementation. Recognizing that the potential of the UNCAC can only be realized with an effective monitoring mechanism, TI has developed and presented recommendations for monitoring to the UN Office of Drugs and Crime in Vienna, which is acting as secretariat for the Convention. TI-USA has met with key Administration officials to underscore the need for US leadership on this issue.

In Jordan, the Parties are expected to decide to focus initially in four areas: (i) preven-

tive measures, particularly centralized anti-corruption agencies and public procurement; (ii) mandatory criminal provisions in cases of: bribery of domestic and foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations; embezzlement; misappropriation or other diversion of property by a public official; money laundering; and obstruction of justice; (iii) international cooperation, including mutual legal assistance and the relaxation of dual criminality requirements for non-coercive measures; and (iv) asset recovery.

Given differing levels of capacity among the signatories, technical assistance will be necessary. TI-USA has urged the US Administration to target bilateral assistance on this need and to help mobilize and coordinate multilateral assistance to maximize its impact.

Please see *UNCAC* page 7

EXTRACTIVE SECTOR INITIATIVE PROMISES TO LEAD WAY ON TRANSPARENCY

The central EITI objective is to ensure that extractive industry revenues contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction

A gathering of over 500 leaders from government, private sector, international organizations and NGOs in Oslo, Norway on October 16-17, 2006, underscored that the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), launched by the UK government, is moving forward on its promise to enhance transparency and accountability in oil and extractive-rich economies.

Over twenty resource-rich 'implementing countries' and many global energy companies have so far agreed to participate in the initiative and Azerbaijan, Cameroon and Nigeria have agreed to be 'validated.' The validation process is intended to establish which coun-

tries are, and are not, fully committed to abiding by EITI reporting standards.

The central EITI objective is to ensure that extractive industry revenues contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction. With greater revenue transparency, citizens will be better able to hold governments accountable for the use of national resources and to reduce opportunities for grand-scale corruption which has historically plagued many resource-rich countries.

The Oslo gathering endorsed the report of the EITI International Advisory Group (IAG), led



by TI founder Peter Eigen, and established a new board comprised of government, private sector and NGO representatives from the developed and developing world. Eigen will continue to lead the IAG and Dr. Humphrey Assisi Asobie, from TI Nigeria, will hold a civil society seat.

While the jury is still out on its ultimate impact, EITI is rapidly becoming the global standard for good management of natural

Please see *EITI* page 7

BUDGET TRANSPARENCY GAINS WITH OPEN BUDGET INITIATIVE

“[A] country’s ranking on the Open Budget Index is a measure of that government’s commitment to accountability and transparency.”

-Warren Krafchik, Executive Director of the International Budget Project

Budget transparency is now widely recognized as a prerequisite for accountability. In addition to EITI and G-8 transparency compacts calling for budget transparency, a major civil society budget transparency initiative has been spearheaded by the International Budget Project (IBP). Under the auspices of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, the IBP launched the 2006 Open Budget Index (OBI) at a Washington, DC press event on October 18, 2006.

The OBI is the first index of how ‘open’ government budgets are to the public, including an assessment of the accessibility, timeliness and clarity of public information on budgets.

The index is based on responses to questionnaires from local experts in 59 countries. While most countries were found to provide some information, the vast majority failed to provide basic information necessary for effective oversight and accountability. “In 53 of the 59 countries examined,

citizens are limited by lack of access to information. In 10 countries, government accounts are closed books,” said Warren Krafchik, Executive Director of the International Budget Project, noting that “[a] country’s ranking on the Open Budget Index is a measure of that government’s commitment to accountability and transparency.” TI national chapters from Argentina, Ecuador, Georgia, Morocco, New Zealand and Sri Lanka, participated in the project. The Index is available online at www.openbudgetindex.org.

WHITE HOUSE ISSUES KLEPTOCRACY STRATEGY

Following the G-8 St. Petersburg Summit Statement on High-level Corruption issued on July 16, 2006, the US announced a “National Strategy to Internationalize Efforts Against Kleptocracy.” The National Strategy seeks to put the G-8 commitments into operation and, like the G-8, includes commitments to:

- work with international financial centers, the G8 and other governments and FATF to develop and implement best practices for identifying, tracing, freezing, and recovering illicitly-acquired assets,
- deny safe haven to kleptocrats and their illicitly-acquired assets,
- build international capacity to detect, prosecute, and recover and ‘responsibly’ repatriate the proceeds of high-level public corruption,
- increase bilateral and multilateral pressure on governments, export credit agencies and the multilateral development banks to prevent and punish transnational bribery, and
- increase FCPA enforcement.

In his statement accompanying the strategy’s release, President Bush noted, “[h]igh-level corruption by senior government officials, or kleptocracy, is a grave and corrosive abuse of power and represents the most invidious type of public corruption. It threatens our national interest and violates our values. It impedes our efforts to promote freedom and democracy, end poverty, and combat international crime and terrorism.” The strategy is to be spearheaded by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and Under Secretary of State Josette Sheeran, as well as officials from the Departments of Justice and Treasury.

WORLD BANK VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE PROGRAM - WINDOW ON CORRUPTION

In an effort to further enhance its ability to combat corruption in Bank-supported projects and contracts, the World Bank has recently introduced a new tool: the Voluntary Disclosure Program (VDP). Under the VDP, companies that have engaged in fraud and corruption commit to 1) not engage

in misconduct in the future; 2) disclose to the Bank the results of an internal investigation into past fraudulent, corrupt, collusive or coercive acts in Bank-financed or supported projects or contracts; 3) implement a robust internal compliance program monitored by a Bank-approved compliance monitor.

In exchange for full cooperation, companies that participate in the VDP program avoid debarment for disclosed past misconduct, are granted confidentiality and can continue to bid for Bank-supported projects.

Please see VDP page 5

STATE DEPARTMENT COMMITS \$1 MILLION FOR AMERICAS CONVENTION

The US State Department has made a \$ 1 million contribution to the Organization of American States (OAS) to establish an Inter-American Anti-Corruption Fund to assist governments in implementing the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption. The funding will help governments take action on country-specific recommendations issued by a Committee of Experts in the first round of compliance reviews.

In announcing the grant in September, US Ambassador to the OAS John Maisto said, "[t]he fund will support initiatives, including developing national plans of action, that will have a practical impact in assisting countries interested in the development of comprehensive programs to combat corruption in their national territory."

TI-USA welcomed the grant as providing much needed impetus to progress on the Convention but called for consideration of funding for civil society under the grant. For many years, TI national chapters in the Americas have played an important role providing local perspectives to the Committee of Experts on the true extent of implementation. This work has been supported by a grant from Merck & Co., Inc.

"By taking these steps, OPIC will send a clear signal that bribery will not be tolerated in its projects".

-TI-USA Chair
Alan Larson

OPIC LAUNCHES NEW ANTI-CORRUPTION INITIATIVE

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) launched a new "Anti Corruption Policies and Strategies Handbook" setting out OPIC requirements related to bribery and corruption at a September 21, 2006 press conference. OPIC will require:

- company officers, directors, employees and, notably, agents to certify that projects receiving OPIC support are carried out in compliance with laws on corrupt practices.

- 'project sponsors' to disclose if they are under investigation or have been convicted of FCPA violations.
- companies to have anti-bribery programs, referring for guidance to TI's Business Principles for Countering Bribery and to TI USA's toolkit for small and medium-sized enterprises.

TI-USA Chairman Alan Larson, speaking at the launch event, welcomed the initiative, noting

that: "[b]y taking these steps, OPIC sends a clear signal that bribery will not be tolerated in its projects." He added that, if effectively implemented, the new measures will help ensure that US private investment stimulates economic growth and development in emerging economies.

OPIC's requirements are consistent with practices TI has long advocated for export credit agencies and multilateral banks..cated for export credit agencies and multilateral development banks to adopt.

WORLD BANK VDP Continued From Page 4

TI welcomed VDP as an important tool to help reduce corruption in Bank operations by creating a positive incentive for companies to strengthen their anti-bribery compliance programs and controls. Because companies participating in the VDP must report not only their own misconduct but the involvement of joint venture partners and suppliers, the program provides information which can be used for enforcement that might not be otherwise available. The possibility of others reporting first is intended to create an

incentive for additional reporting. Perhaps of greatest importance, information disclosed will increase the Bank's understanding of how corruption operates and provide insights for how to address it more effectively. TI has urged the Bank to publish on the Bank's website 'lessons learned' from VDP and from investigations pursued by the Bank's Department of Institutional Integrity (INT). TI has also urged the Bank to require bidders to have anti-bribery compliance programs as a preventive measure before bidding

and not merely impose the requirement as part of the Bank's sanctions process.

TI will monitor VDP to see how it is received by the private sector and whether lessons learned are taken into account in Bank operations. For more information visit: www.worldbank.org/vdp and http://www.transparency.org/news_room/latest_news/press_releases/2006/2006_08_01_call_world_bank.

“The Millennium Development Goal target to halve the number of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015 cannot be met if corruption is not reduced.

-Dr. Hakan Tropp
Stockholm
International Water
Institute

TI INITIATES NEW INTERNATIONAL COALITION TO FIGHT CORRUPTION IN THE WATER SECTOR

At World Water Week in Stockholm on August 22, 2006, TI announced the creation of the Water Integrity



Photo: World
Bank

Network (WIN), an international initiative to tackle corruption in the water sector. Corruption in the water

sector remains a serious impediment to access to clean water in many countries and action is needed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, which aim to halve the number of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015.

WIN will promote solutions-oriented action and coalition-building among civil society, private sector, government and the media. It will seek to influence national and international policy by providing information and anti-corruption tool kits to governments, companies, regulators and

non-governmental groups. The founding members of the Water Integrity Network (www.waterintegritynetwork.net) are the International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC), Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), Swedish Water House (SWH), Transparency International (TI) and Water and Sanitation Program-Africa (WSP-Africa). Additional members include AquaFed, the International Federation of Private Water Operators. The initiative remains open to other members. Donal O'Leary, a TI Senior Advisor, was instrumental in the creation of WIN and will lead the initiative on behalf of TI.

EUROPEAN DEFENSE INDUSTRY CREATES ANTI-CORRUPTION WORKING GROUP

The European aerospace and defense industry announced the creation of an international industry working group dedicated to combating corruption. The UK defense industry also announced the formation of a UK Defense Industries Anti-corruption Forum. TI, which has been an active proponent of a global industry working group for this important sector, welcomed the statements from the July 14th Farnborough Air Show.

Since 2004, TI-UK, along with the United Kingdom Department for International Development and the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

has convened US and European defense companies and ministry officials to discuss eliminating corruption in a sector that has long been seen as highly prone to graft.

TI will monitor the European groups' progress in developing effective ethical standards for the industry. It will also support broadening the initiative to cover not only European defense companies and their national defense associations but companies from other countries, particularly the United States. Many leading US defense industry companies have long participated in the Defense Industry Initiative

(DII), a consortium which has developed and promoted adherence to a set of principles for achieving high standards of business ethics and conduct.

TI BRIBE PAYERS INDEX 2006: BRIBES STILL COMMON AMONG MAJOR EXPORTERS

On October 4, 2006, TI launched its Bribe Payers Index (BPI), ranking 30 major exporting countries according to the propensity of their firms to engage in public sector and commercial bribery when operating abroad. The BPI 2006 was compiled from responses to the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey of more than 11,000 executives from companies in 126 countries.

A score of 10 indicates a perception of no corruption, while zero means corruption is seen to be prevalent. Companies from the wealthiest countries generally scored in the top half of the ranking but were still perceived to engage in bribery, particularly when doing business in emerging economies. Companies from emerging export powers, including China and Russia, were seen as among the worst offenders.

AUDIT FIRM SUPPORTS TI'S GLOBAL FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Ernst & Young has announced a three-year sponsorship program to support TI's corruption measurement tools. The TI indices that will receive support as part of the sponsorship are:

- Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI): First released in 1995, this is the best known of TI's tools. It is widely credited with placing the issue of corruption on the international policy agenda. The CPI ranks more than 150 countries by perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and business surveys.
- Bribe Payers Index (BPI): This index assesses the supply side of corruption internationally and ranks it by country.
- Global Corruption Barometer (GCB): This public opinion survey assesses the general public's perception and experience of corruption in more than 60 countries.

BANK CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

stakeholders than the Bank's customary partner, the borrower's executive branch. However, the strategy leaves open many important questions, including how the Bank will promote accountability in highly corrupt environments without jeopardizing assistance delivery to the poor. TI recommended stricter procurement transparency requirements for governments as well as an eligibility requirement mandating anti-bribery compliance programs for all private sector bidders. TI also stressed the need for the Bank to alter the internal culture from one that primarily rewards lending to one that also rewards attention to governance and anti-corruption.

Beginning early in the strategy's development, Transparency International put forward many recommendations that were ultimately included in the final paper. In addition to meeting with President Paul Wolfowitz, TI participated in a number of consultations with Bank staff and submitted written recommendations.

To view TI's submission, please visit <http://www.transparency-usa.org/documents/TIFinalCommentsonWBgovernancepaper8.2006.pdf>.

TI hosted a roundtable on July 20 in Washington, DC, providing an opportunity for representatives of

the private sector and civil society to provide input to Bank leadership at an early stage. The US Alternate Executive Director to the World Bank, Jenna Dorn, played a key role in seeking external views, including hosting an important meeting on July 26 at which TI joined the private sector in exchanges with Bank leaders.

TI will host further discussions with Mr. Juan Jose Daboub, the Managing Director appointed to oversee the process, as well as other Bank leadership, at the International Anti-Corruption Conference on November 15-18th in Guatemala.

EITI CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

resources. In a testimony to EITI's growing importance, a number of institutional investors, managing over \$12 trillion in assets, issued a Statement on Transparency in the Extractives Sector, expressing concern about the particular risk faced by extractive companies and encouraging transparency of all relevant payments and revenues paid to governments as well as active corporate engagement in the EITI process.

Many keynote speakers at the Oslo meeting credited civil society organizations, working together as the Publish What You Pay (PWYP) coalition, with securing the substantial progress to date. For two days prior to the EITI meeting, numerous civil society organiza-

tions, including TI chapters from Cameroon, Indonesia, Nigeria, Norway, the UK, US and Venezuela, developed strategies for tackling serious challenges, including how to promote genuine progress, build civil society oversight capacity and protect advocates whose security and safety has been jeopardized by host governments.

Progress in the oil sector has led to increased receptivity in the mining sector and opens the way for similar efforts in other important natural resource sectors, such as water and forestry. TI is leading multi-stakeholder coalitions in both sectors. More information available at www.transparency.org, www.eititransparency.org, and www.eitioslo.no.

UNCAC CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

The private sector and civil society will also meet during the Conference of State Parties and are expected to develop recommendations to present to the governments in Jordan. Registered non-governmental participants will also have the opportunity to participate in the governmental plenary. TI is helping to organize the meetings and can provide further details. Additional information is available on the UN Office of Drugs and Crime website: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_convention_corruption.html.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS MOVE TOWARD GREATER CONSISTENCY

Progress has been made on a commitment by World Bank President Wolfowitz and the leaders of the regional multilateral development banks to achieve greater consistency in approaches to combating corruption.

On September 12, 2006 the institutions announced agreement on several issues, including standardized definitions of fraudulent and corrupt practices to improve the consistency of their investigative

rules and procedures. The banks have also agreed to strengthen information sharing in connection with investigations. However, the banks failed to agree on means of ensuring that the compliance and enforcement actions taken by one bank are supported by the others. In this respect, TI has been calling for all the banks to publicly disclose the names of debarred companies. At the moment, only the World Bank publishes its blacklist. While the recent agreements are important steps in developing a

common approach in combating corruption, recent progress remains limited to the investigation units. The banks have yet to reach consensus on corruption and its impact on lending decisions.



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Hon. Alan P. Larson

Chairman

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Nancy Zucker Boswell

President and CEO

UPCOMING EVENTS

- **November 8-9:** 16th National Conference: Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, Washington, D.C. For more information visit: https://www.americanconference.com/International_Trade_Defense/FCPA.htm.
- **November 13-14:** Transparency International Annual Membership Meeting, Guatemala City.
- **November 15-18:** 12th International Anti-Corruption Conference, Towards a Fairer Tomorrow: Why is Corruption Still Blocking the Way?, Guatemala City and Antigua. For more information visit www.12iacc.org.
- **November 16-18:** APEC CEO Summit 2006, "Towards One Community: Creating New Opportunities for Shared Development," Hanoi, Vietnam. For more information visit <https://www.apecceosummit2006.org>.
- **November 20-21:** Inter-American Convention against Corruption Conference of States Parties
- **November 28:** TI Chair Huguette Labelle addresses OAS, OAS Lecture Series of the Americas, Washington D.C. For more information visit <http://www.oas.org/main/main.asp?sLang=E&sLink=/lecture/default.asp>.
- **December 9-13:** United Nations Convention Against Corruption, Conference of States Parties and private sector/civil society meetings, Jordan
- **December 11-16:** Review by OAS Mechanism for Follow-up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, Round II, of Bolivia, Peru, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago. TI chapters to participate. For more information visit <http://www.oas.org/main/main.asp?sLang=E&sLink=http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/fightcur.html>.
- **December 10-12:** Fourth Inter-American Conference on Corporate Social Responsibility, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. More information available at <http://www.iadb.org/csramericas/2006/sections/index.asp>.
- **December 14-15:** The 9th United Nations Interagency Anti-Corruption Co-ordination meeting will be held in Amman, Jordan. TI joins other NGOs active in international anti-corruption policy, advocacy and enforcement as a member of this group.

TI-USA BOARD & STAFF PUBLICATIONS AND SPEECHES

- "The United Nations Convention Against Corruption: The Globalization of Anti-Corruption Standards," by TI-USA Board member Lucinda Low, Steptoe & Johnson LLP was prepared for a Conference of the International Bar Association, International Chamber of Commerce, and OECD in London, May 4-5, 2006.
- Prof. Harvey Goldschmid was a Distinguished Visitor at the American Academy in Berlin, Germany, June 12, 2006, and gave a speech, "Three Years of SEC Reform: An Explanation and Tentative Appraisal." He also spoke July 26, 2006 at the Central European Forum for Legal-Economic Affairs in Warsaw, Poland on "Corporate Governance and Free Markets."
- TI-USA Chairman Alan Larson testified June 21, 2006 before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in support of the US ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption.
- Susan Côté-Freeman, TI Program Director, moderated Week One of the June 26-30, 2006 e-discussion "Towards a More Systematic Fight Against Corruption: The Role of the Private Sector," organized by the World Bank Institute, the Wharton School of Business's Zicklin Center, and the UN Global Compact. Lucinda Low, TI-USA board member, also took part in the e-discussion.
- TI-USA hosted a Roundtable on July 20, 2006 with the World Bank, private sector and civil society organizations to exchange views on the World Bank's draft Governance and Anti-Corruption Strategy Framework paper. TI-USA President Nancy Boswell and TI-USA Board member David de Ferranti chaired the discussion at the Brookings Institution. TI Chairman Huguette Labelle and several TI board and chapter members also participated.
- TI-USA Chairman Alan P. Larson and TI-USA Board member Benjamin W. Heineman, Jr. spoke on a panel on "International Corruption" at the October 6, 2006 meeting of the Association of General Counsels. Mark Mendelsohn, Deputy Chief, Fraud Section, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice and Suzanne Rich Folsom, Director, Department of Institutional Integrity, World Bank also participated.
- TI-USA Board member Michael J. Hershman was quoted on the topic of corporate investigations in the October 9, 2006 issue of Business Week Magazine. The entire article is available at http://www.businessweek.com/magazine/content/06_41/b4004008.htm?chan=search.
- TI-USA President Nancy Boswell participated as a discussant at a World Business Council for Sustainable Development event, "CEO Breakfast Dialogue: The Role of Business in Tomorrow's Society." The Dialogue addressed roles for business to address societal problems including corruption.
- Martha Dye, TI-USA Senior Policy Director, spoke at "Rethinking Corruption: An Interdisciplinary Look at a Fundamental Problem" at the McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific on October 27, 2006. Other panelists included Michael Keating, UN Resident Representative to Malawi and Welby Leaman, Director of International Trade, National Security Council. The panel focused on "Corruption and the Public Perspective: Aid Providers and Corruption in Developing Countries."

We welcome news of events, publications and speeches.

Please email your contributions to Leigh Thompson at administration@transparency-usa.org.